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1. Document ID: US 5846937 A

Entry 1 of 5 File: USPT Dec 8, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5846937 A
TITLE: Method of using exendin and GLP-1 to affect the central nervous system

BSPR:
Signalling by GLP-1 is transduced through a single G-protein-linked receptor predominantly expressed in pancreatic islets, lung, stomach and brain. Thorens et al., 1992, PNAS:USA 89:8641-8645. In dispersed mammalian parietal cells, binding of GLP-1 to the GLP-1 receptor (GLP-1R) causes cAMP-dependent H.sup.+ production. Schmidtler et al., 1991, Am. J. Physiol. 260:G940. GLP-1 is not the only naturally occurring ligand which binds the GLP-1R. Exendin 3 and exendin 4, biologically active peptides first isolated from Helodermatidae lizard venoms, have also been shown to bind GLP-1R and stimulate cAMP-dependent H.sup.+ production in dispersed mammalian parietal cells.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image

2. Document ID: US 5846747 A

Entry 2 of 5 File: USPT Dec 8, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5846747 A
TITLE: Method for detecting glucagon-like peptide-1 antagonists and agonists

DEPR:
Determination of the tissue distribution of the GLP-1 receptor was performed by Northern blot analysis. Northern blot analysis was performed with 10:g of total RNA (Chomczynski and Sacchi, Anal.Biochem. 126 (1987), 156) denatured with glyoxal (McMaster and Carmichael, Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci. USA 74 (1977), 4835) separated on a 1% agarose gel and transferred to Nylon membranes (Thomas, Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci. USA 77 (1980), 5201). Hybridization was performed with the random primed labelled (Feinberg and Vogelstein, Anal.Biochem. 132 (1983), 6) 1,6 kb pGLPR-1 insert. Two mRNAs of 2.7 and 3.6 kb could be detected in pancreatic islets as well as in rat insulinoma cell lines (INS-1), in stomach and in lung (FIG. 6). No GLP-1 receptor mRNA could be detected in brain, liver, thymus, muscle, intestine and colon. The presence of the GLP-1 receptor has been reported in stomach where the peptide inhibits acid secretion by parietal cells in in vivo experiments (Schjoldager et al. Dig.Dis.Sci. 34 (1989), 703) but stimulates acid secretion on isolated parietal glands (Schmidtler et al. Am.J.Physiol. 260 (1991), G940). Binding sites for GLP-1 have also ben reported in lung membrane preparations (Richter et al. FEBS Letter 1 (1990), 78) but the role of the hormone on lung physiology is not known.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image

☐ 3. Document ID: US 5670360 A
Entry 3 of 5 File: USPT Sep 23, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5670360 A
TITLE: Mammalian receptors for glucagon-like-peptide-1 (GLP-1), corresponding DNA and recombinant expression systems, and screening assays for GLP-1 agonists and enhancers

DEPR:
Determination of the tissue distribution of the GLP-1 receptor was performed by Northern blot analysis. Northern blot analysis was performed with 10 .mu.g of total RNA (Chomczynski and Sacchi, Anal. Biochem. 126 (1987), 156) denatured with glyoxal (McMaster and Carmichael, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 74 (1977), 4835) separated on a 1% agarose gel and transferred to Nylon membranes (Thomas, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77 (1980), 5201). Hybridization was performed with the random primed labelled (Feinberg and Vogelstein, Anal. Biochem. 132 (1983), 6) 1,6 kb pGLPR-1 insert. Two mRNAs of 2.7 and 3.6 kb could be detected in pancreatic islets as well as in rat insulinoma cell lines (INS-1), in stomach and in lung (FIG. 6). No GLP-1 receptor mRNA could be detected in brain, liver, thymus, muscle, intestine and colon. The presence of the GLP-1 receptor has been reported in stomach where the peptide inhibits acid secretion by parietal cells in in vivo experiments (Schjoldager et al. Dig. Dis. Sci. 34 (1989), 703) but stimulates acid secretion on isolated parietal glands (Schmidtler et al. Am. J. Physiol. 260 (1991), G940). Binding sites for GLP-1 have also ben reported in lung membrane preparations (Richter et al. FEBS Letter 1 (1990), 78) but the role of the hormone on lung physiology is not known.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image

☐ 4. Document ID: US 5322930 A
Entry 4 of 5 File: USPT Jun 21, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5322930 A
TITLE: Expression of recombinant polypeptides with improved purification

DEPR:
The term "heterologous peptide" as used herein will generally refer to a peptide which is not endogenous to the host selected, although this definition will also include endogenous peptides in cases in which overexpression of such is desired. Heterologous peptides are short relative to most proteins, generally having a molecular weight of less than about 10 kDa, and may be glycosylated, sialylated, phosphorylated, or the like. The peptide will also exhibit some form of useful activity, typically either biological activity (for example as a peptide hormone), or antigenic activity, for use in recombinant vaccines and/or immunological assays. The peptide will not include an accessible V8 cleavage site, so that the peptide is not fragmented during separation from the carrier protein. The peptide may either omit any cleavage site, or may express a site in an inaccessible portion of the peptide (e.g., at a position of the peptide which is masked by another portion of the peptide, or by glycosylation, phosphorylation, or the like). Peptides which naturally include a cleavage site for the selected protease may be altered, e.g., by site-specific mutagenesis, to a form in which the site is no longer present in cases where the activity of the peptide may be preserved. Representative peptides within the scope of the invention include, without limitation, atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP), brain natriuretic peptide, somatostatin, glucagon-like peptide, calcitonin, lung surfactant, insulin, growth hormone releasing factor (GRF), bradykinins, endorphins, enkephalins, and the like.

CLPR:
6. The fusion protein of claim 5, wherein said peptide is selected from the group consisting of ANP, analogs of ANP, brain natriuretic peptide, somatostatin, glucagon-like peptide, calcitonin, lung surfactant, insulin, growth hormone releasing factor, bradykinins, endorphins, and enkephalins.

☐ 5. Document ID: US 5202239 A

Entry 5 of 5 File: USPT Apr 13, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5202239 A
TITLE: Expression of recombinant polypeptides with improved purification

DEPR:
The term "heterologous peptide" as used herein will generally refer to a peptide which is not endogenous to the host selected, although this definition will also include endogenous peptides in cases in which overexpression of such is desired. Heterologous peptides are short relative to most proteins, generally having a molecular weight of less than about 10 kDa, and may be glycosylated, sialylated, phosphorylated, or the like. The peptide will also exhibit some form of useful activity, typically either biological activity (for example as a peptide hormone), or antigenic activity, for use in recombinant vaccines and/or immunological assays. The peptide will not include an accessible V8 cleavage site, so that the peptide is not fragmented during separation from the carrier protein. The peptide may either omit any cleavage site, or may express a site in an inaccessible portion of the peptide (e.g., at a position of the peptide which is masked by another portion of the peptide, or by gly-cosylation, phosphorylation, or the like). Peptide which naturally include a cleavage site for the selected protease may be altered, e.g., by site-specific mutagenesis, to a form in which the site is no longer present in cases where the activity of the peptide may be preserved. Representative peptides within the scope of the invention include, without limitation, atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP), brain natriuretic peptide, somatostatin, glucagon-like peptide, calcitonin, lung surfactant, insulin, growth hormone releasing factor (GRF), bradykinins, endorphins, enkephalins, and the like.

CLPR:
6. The method of claim 5, wherein said peptide is selected from the group consisting of ANP, brain natriuretic peptide, somatostatin, glucagon-like peptide, calcitonin, lung surfactant, insulin, growth hormone releasing factor, bradykinins, endorphins, and enkephalins.

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USPT	glp 1	56	L2
USPT	glucagon like peptide	69	L1